MAYDENKO, I.S., kand.tekhn.nauk

Determining the static safety of the brakes of mine drum hoists.
Ural' 36 no.5:51-55 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Hoisting machinery--Brakes)

NAYDENKO, I.S., kand.tekhn.nauk

Evaluating the braking characteristics of mine drum hoists. Ugol' 36 no.8:45-49 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Mashinostroitel'nyy zavod im. 15-letiya Leninskogo kommunisticheskogo soyuza molodezhi Ukrainy.
(Hoisting machinery--Brakes)

KALISH, Samuil Ionovich; NAYDENKO, Ivan Samoylovich; CHEBANENKO, Konstantin Ivanovich; ZUPRUNOV, Vitaliy Fedorovich; CHAYKA, Boris Nikolayevich; PETRAKOV, Aleksandr Ivanovich; DOLANSKIY, Yuzef Gilyar'yevich; MALAKHOV, S.M., retsenzent

[Assembly, operation, and repair of hoisting equipment] Montazh, ekspluatatsiia i naladka pod"emnykh ustanovok. [By] S.I.Kalish i dr. Moskva, Nedra, 1964. 446 p. (MIRA 18:3)

L 22432-66

ACC NR: AP6013618 SOURCE CODE: UR/0105/65/000/011/0086/0087

AUTHOR: Biryukov, V. G.; Britchuk, V. V.; Kozhukhov, V. K.; Krayz, A. G.; Nayashkov, I. S.; Nazarevskiy, N. I.; Panov, A. V.; Petrov, G. N.; Rabinovich, S. I.; Sapozhnikov, A. V.

36, 35 B

ORG: none

TITLE: E. A. Man'kin, on his 60th birthday

SOURCE: Elektrichestvo, no. 11, 1965, 86-87

TOPIC TAGS: electric engineering personnel, synchrotron

ABSTRACT: Emmanuil Abramovich MAN'KIN, who after 35 years of scientific-engineering work ranks as one of the senior workers in the transformer-building field, was 60 years old on 28 May 1965. After graduating in 1927 from the electrical machine building institute in Moscow he became an engineer of the Moscow transformer factory (presently Moskovskiy elektrozavod; Moscow Electric Factory). He constructed and headed until 1934 the transformer testing station. During the 1935-1942 period he was head of the bureau for the design of special transformers, and during these years carried out numerous theoretical investigations concerning electromagnetic transformer calculations. His methods for the calculation of transformer leakage earned

UDC: 621.314.21

Card 1/2

L 22432-66
ACC NR: AP6013618

him the degree of candidate of engineering sciences. Between 1942 and 1947 he was deputy head of the engineering department of the factory, and since 1947, while heading the Bureau of Electromagnetic Design of the Spetsial'nyy konstruktorskiy byuro (Special Construction Bureau) he has been one of the main designers of the world's first 280 MeV synchrotron. From 1955 to 1958 E. A. MAN'KIN headed the group of designers working on the 400 kV transformer equipment of the Volgograd-Donbass power line. Since 1960 he has been head of the transformer laboratory of the Vsesoyuznyy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut (All-Union Electrotechnical Institute) im. Lenin. In the same year he obtained the degree of Doctor of Engineering Sciences for his works "Electromagnetic design of transformers, reactors, and charged particle accelerators." In the course of his engineering and research activity he published more than 30 papers. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 09, 20 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2 BLG

L 22594-65 EWT(d)/EWP(k)/EWP(l)

ACC NR: AP6012999 SOURCE CODE: UR/0105/65/000/006/0090/0090

AUTHOR: Alekseyenko, G. V.; Borisenko, N. I.; Voyevodin, I. D.; Drozdov, N. G.; Krayz, A. G.; Man'kin, E. A.; Mayorets, A. I.; Nekrasov, A. M.; Nayashkov, I. S.; Pavlenko, A. S.; Rokotyan, S. S.; Sobolev, A. A.; Syromyatnikov, I. A.; Sapozhnikov, A. V.; Sarkisov, M. A.; Chernichkin, D. S.; Chertin, A. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: S. I. Rabinovich (on the occasion of his 60th birthday)

SOURCE: Elektrichestvo, no. 6, 1965, 90

TOPIC TAGS: electric engineering personnel, electric transformer, hydroelectric power plant

ABSTRACT: The chief specialist of transformer building of the Gosplan (State Planning Commission) USSR, Samuil Isaakovich Rabinovich was born in 1905 in the town of Borisoglebsk of the Voronezh Oblast'. From his student years at the Gosudarstvennyy elektromashinostroitel'nyy institut (State Machine-Building Institute) he already showed interest for power transformers. In the early thirties he designed the first types of domestic Soviet 110 and 220 kV transformers; in 1939 he became the chief designer of the Moskovskiy transformatornyy zavod (Moscow Transformer factory). In 1946, he conducted the design and construction of lightning-resistant transformers; during 1949-1954,

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.314(092)

L 22594-66
ACC NR: AP6012999

he headed the design of the 400 kV transformer equipment for the Volzhskaya hydroelectric power station - Moscow power line; his subsequent work on the 500 kV equipment earned him the Lenin prize. From 1960, he has been working at the Gosplan USSR. He is also a member of the editorial board of the journal Elektrichestvo (Electricity). Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 10, 09 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2 Gal

CHERNOV, M.I., inzh.; MAYDENKO, K.S., inzh.

Brussels World Fair. Rech.transp. 17 no.11:53-3 of cover N '58.
(MIRA 11:12)
(Brussels--Exhibitions)

(MAYDENKO, K.

Prepare the fleet for navigation ahead of time. Rech.transp. 19 no.3:5-6 Mr '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Nachal'nik Glavnogo upravleniya sudovogo khozyaystva i sudoremontnykh predpriyatiy Ministerstva rechnogo flota.
(Ships--Maintenance and repair)

MAYDENKO, K.S.

Tasks assigned for the winter repair period. Rech. transp. 19 no.10:5-8 O '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Nachal'nik upravleniya sudovogo khozyaystva i sudoremontnykh predpriyatiy Ministerstva rechnogo flota.
(Ships--Maintenance and repair)

NAYDENKO, K., inzh.; CHERNOV, M., inzh.

Objectives in ship repairing for 1961/62. Rech. transp. 20 no.9: 11-12 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)

(Ships--Maintenance and repair)

NAYDENKO, K.

Quicker removal of shortcomings in the technical operation of the fleet. Rech. transp. 20 no.12:19-21 D '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Nachal'nik Glavnogo upravleniya sudovogo khozyaystva i sudoremontnykh predpriyatiy.
(Ships--Maintenance and repair)

NAYDENKO, K.

Successful completion of fleet preparation for the navigation season. Rech. transp. 22 no.3:23 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Nachal'nik Glavnogo upravleniya sudovogo khozyaystva i sudoremontnykh predpriyatiy Ministerstva rechnogo flota RSFSR. (Inland navigation) (Ships—Maintenance and repair)

NAYDENKO, K.

Prepare for the winter overhaul in an exemplary manner. Rech. transp. 22 no.8:3-4 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Nachal'nik Glavnogo upravleniya sudovogo khozyaystva i sudoremontnykh predpriyatiy Ministerstva rechnogo flota RSFSR.
(Ships--Maintenance and repair)

NAYDENKO, K.

The system and methods of the technical maintenance of the fleet should be improved. Rech. transp. 24 no.6:4-5 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Nachal'nik Glavnogo upravleniya sudovogo khozyaystva i sudoremontnykh predpriyatiy Ministerstva rechnogo flota RSFSR.

HAYDENKO, M.A.

Testing SM-5 and SM-7 rotary hose pumps. Trudy MGRI 30:35-39 '56. (MLRA 9:11)

(Mine pumps)

KURITS, Aleksandr Ariyevich; VODOLAZHCHENKO, Vitaliy Vasil'yevich; GRINSBERG, Filipp Grigor'yevich; ROZENBLIT, Gennadiy Borisovich; SIMSON, Al'fred Eduardovich; NAYDENKO, O.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; RABOVSKIY, V.V., inzh., retsenzent; VOLKOVICH, G.F., retsenzent; ZAKHARENKO, B.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, nauchn. red.; NIKITINA, R.D., red.; SHISHKOVA, L.M., tekhn. red.

[Diesel engines on ships with electric propulsion] Dizeli na sudakh s elektrodvizheniem. [By A.A.Kurits i dr. Leningrad, Sudpromgiz, 1963. 276 p. (MIRA 17:1)

NAYDENKO, Oleg Konstantinovich; PETROV, Pavel Petrovich; IVANCHENKO, N.N., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; LUR'YE, I.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; KLYUKIN, I.I., nauchnyy red.; NIKITINA, R.D., red.; KOROVENKO, Yu.N., tekhn. red.

[Amortization of marine engines and mechanisms]Amortizatsiia sudovykh dvigatelei i mekhanizmov. Leningrad, Sudpromgiz, 1962. 287 p. (MIRA 15:11)
(Marine engines) (Amortization)

ISTOMIN, Pavel Aleksandrovich. Prinimal uchastiye ALEKSEYEV, L.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; NEBESNOV, V.I., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., retsenzent; NAYDENKO, O.K., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots., retsenzent; KRASOVSKIY, O.G., nauchn. red.; GOLUBEVA, N.P., red.; SHAURAK, Ye.N., red.

[Dynamics of marine internal combustion engines] Dinamika sudovykh dvigatelei vnutrennego sgoraniia. Leningrad, Sudostroenie, 1964. 287 p. (MIRA 18:1)

KUSHUL', Veniamin Moiseyevich; NAYDENKO, O.K., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; KAZAKOV, L.M., inzh., retsenzent; ZAKHARENKO, B.A., nauchn. red.; VARKOVETSKAYA, A.I., red.

[New type of internal combustion engine] Novyi tip dvigatelia vnutrennego sgoraniia. Leningrad, Sudostroenie, 1965. 211 p. (MIRA 18:4)

NEBESNOV, Viktor Ivanovich, prof.; KVANTALIANI, N.Ye., inzh., retsenzent; NAYDENKO, O.K., kand. tekhn. nauk, prof., retsenzent; KOZHEVNIKOV, S.N., nauchn. red.; NIKITINA, R.D., red.

[Problems in the joint operation of ship engines, propellers and the hull; studies with electronic analog computers] Voprosy sovmestnoi raboty dvigatelei, vintov i korpusa sudna; issledovaniia na EVMND. Leningrad, Sudostroenie, 1965. 246 p. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN Ukr.SSR (for Kozhevnikov).

HAYDENKO, Ya. A.
HAYDENKO, Ya.A., inzhener.

Use of waste foundry sand in construction work. Stroi.prom. 32 no.8: 31 Ag '54. (MLRA 7:8)
(Cement) (Sand, Foundry)

ITKINA, E.B., inzh.; NAYDENKOV, M.T., inzh.; SPIVAKOVSKIY, A.L., inzh.

Redesigning of four-axle box cars. Zhel.dor.transp. 44 no.4: 74-75 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(Railroads--Freight cars)

ITKINA, E.B., insh.; MAYDENKOV, M.T., inzh.

Modernization of four-axle gondola cars and an increase of their carrying capacity. Zhel. dor. transp. 45 no.11:67-68 N '63. (MIRA 16:12)

MAYDENKOV, V.

Increase the role of trade-union councils. Sov. profsoiuzy 5 no.4: 20-22 Ap '57. (MLRA 10:6)

1. Chlen presidiuma Estonskogo respublikanskogo soveta profsoyuzov. (Trade unions)

S/130/61/000/006/003/004
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Trishevskiy, I. S., Soroko, L. N., Naydenov, A. A.

TITLE: The production of cold-bent economical sections

PERIODICAL: Metallurg. no. 6, 1961, 20 - 23

TEXT: Information is given on experiences gathered in the manufacture of shaped sections at the "Zaporozhstal'" Plant. Two fully mechanized profile-bending units are now operating at the Plant, consisting of a set of machines for the preparation of blanks, shaping of bent sections, transportation and packing of finished products. The blanks are supplied in rolls to a defolder, straightened and cut with flying shears to gauged length. They are shaped between the rolls of the profile-bending machines, greased and packed. The sections are shaped by cold deformation in roll grooves, by gradual bending. The bent sections are produced from etched and non-etched hot and cold rolled strips with trimmed edges of the following steel grades: Ст (St.) 0, 3, 08, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, (rimming and killed steels) 09Г2 (09G2) 10Г2 (10G2) 14ХГС (14KhGS) 15Х (15Kh) 20ХГС (20KhGS) НЛ -1 (NL-1) and НЛ-2 (NL-2). One of the profile bending machines is intended for the manufacture of diverse shaped sections from 2 - 8 mm thick and 80 - 500

Card 1/4

The production of cold-bent economical sections

mm wide blanks, at a maximum height of the sections up to 160 mm. The strips to be shaped may be 3 to 12 m long. The machine is composed of 14 stands with common drive from two 480 kw motors; the shaping rate is up to 2.5 m/sec. The other machine is intended for the shaping of larger sections from ribbed plates, corrugated sheets, lining plates, large size squares, C- and trough-shaped profiles. They are produced from 1 - 6 mm thick low-carbon steels at a width of the initial blank from 400 to 1,500 mm; from 1 - 5 mm thick steels at 400 - 1,100 mm blank width and 50 kg/mm^2 ultimate strength; and from 1 - 5 mm thick steels at 400 - 900 mm blank width and 60 kg/mm^2 ultimate strength. The maximum height of shaped sections may be 200 mm at a length of strips to be shaped from 3 to 11 m. The machine consists of 20 stands driven by two 300 kw motors; the shaping rate is 3 m/sec. When introducing the production of shaped sections at Zaporozhstal', a series of deficiencies were revealed in the planning of shops, the design and performance of equipment and the technology projected. So the problem of manufacturing shaped disks for working rolls is not solved due to the lack of a roll-lathe department and shops for heat treating and hardfacing the disks. Larger storage space is needed for finished products. The set-up of flying shears is unsatisfactory. Cutting of rolls to gauged length is deficient. The vertical rolls used to maintain the strips between the stands of the machine do not prevent displacement of

The production of cold-bent economical sections

the strips, so entailing deviations from prescribed dimensions. Special guide fixtures have now been designed (Figure 1) to prevent side displacement of the strips during shaping process. A difference in the width of section shelves will be eliminated by the use of new guide fixtures, which soon will become operative. Production by the piece of shaped sections is less efficient and qualified than continuous production. However, the latter method can presently not be employed on the described profile-bending machines due to the lack of devices which cut the finished sections in the line at a rate of 3 m/sec. In manufacturing by the piece, best results will be obtained by using small angles of bending the section components during the initial passes, which will then be increased and decrease again during the subsequent passes. Composite working rolls are employed at the Plant consisting of a shaft, bearing disks whose surfaces form the grooves (Figure 2). This design will make it possible to develop grooves for the manufacture of several groups of sections with one set of rolls. This is achieved by placing backing rings in the joints of disks of the upper and lower rolls. The use of multi-purpose groove systems is however, only possible at an equal transition radius of section dimensions of the same group. Presently, 17 types of sections are being manufactured at Zaporozhstal'. There are 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Ukrainskiy institut metallov (Ukrainian Institute of Metals) zavod "Zaporozhstal'" (Zaporozhstal' Plant).

S/130/61/000/006/003/004
A006/A101

The production of cold-bent economical sections

Figure 1: Guide fixture for strips of angle iron

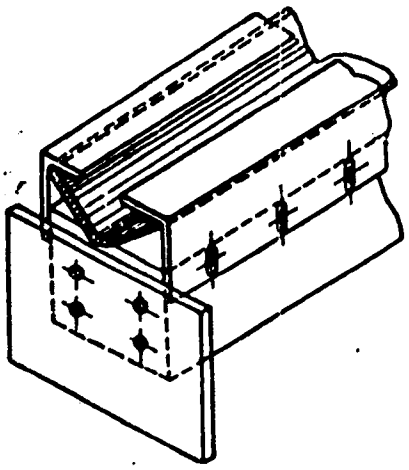

Рис. 1. Направляющая проводка для полос угольника

Figure 2:

A system of composits rolls for the shaping of U-sections

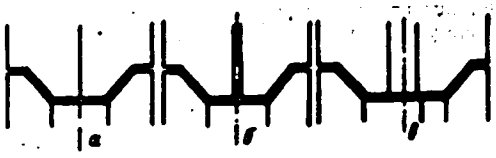

Рис. 2. Схема разборных валков для профилирования U-образного профиля

Card 4/4

27930

S/133/61/000/009/004/011
A054/A127

1.1300

AUTHORS: Trishevskiy, I. S., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Soroko, L. N., Klepanda, V. V., Naydenov, A. A., Skokov, F. I., Gamershteyn, V. A., Kaluzhskiy, V. B., Engineers

TITLE: Grooving of rolls for the shaping of corrugated sheets

PERIODICAL: Stal', no. 9, 1961, 817 - 824

TEXT: According to the authors the best way of producing corrugated sheets is rolling them from sheet metal on shaping mills instead of producing them by stamping. The groove designs of the rolls for this process were made to suit the pilot industrial-scale shaping mill of the Ukrainskiy institut metallov (Ukrainian Institute of Metals). The tests were carried out with 08кп (08kp) steel on 15 stands (scale 1:1). To ensure strip stability and a good quality corrugation, the design provides for the successive profiling of sectors, starting from the central rib towards strip edges. The ribs are shaped by the work rolls; before the first and second stand vertical auxiliary rolls are used as guides. One of the features of the new grooving system is the application of varying radii with a constant distance between the bending arc centers. The shaping radii are determined in such

Card 1/3

Grooving of rolls for the shaping of corrugated sheets

a way that the length of the corrugations of the upper and lower roundings remains constant, whereas the dimensions of the transient shapes of the profile are determined in such a way that the perimeter of the ribs being formed remains constant in all passes. To support the peripheral sectors of the strip being shaped and to enable the metal to be displaced freely to the bending spot backing disks are used whose distance from the roll axis depends on the shape corrugation of the corresponding profile sections. This made it possible not to overlap the whole profile by the rolls to shorten the roll barrel. The rolls are assembled from horizontal parts on both ends. They are easily mounted and the gaps between the rolls can be adjusted accurately. When rolling corrugated sheets with this type of grooved rolls the height of the section deviated from the standard value (32 mm) by 0.6 - 1.0 mm, the corrugations varied between 1.7 - 2.5 mm in length and between 2.25 and 2.8 mm in width; the angle of inclination of the lateral external edges of the outer ribs varied between 69 - 70° instead of the required 72°30'. Moreover the sheet thickness was not uniform over its entire length and width; the sheet thickness at the bending spots is smaller at the front edge of the sheet than at the rear end. The relative thinning at the front end of the strip is 4.6% greater than at the rear. Based on the test results, the first batch of corrugated sheets was rolled on an 18 stand mill - (-4) x (400-1,500) -

Card 2/3

27930 S/133/61/000/009/004/011
A054/A127

Grooving of rolls for the shaping of corrugated sheets

of the "Zaporozhstal'" Plant under the following conditions: I - feeding stand with cylindrical rolls; II-VII - stands: shaping the central rib with bending angles of 12°-28°-46°-62°-$72^{\circ}30'$-$72^{\circ}30'$; VIII-XI - stands: shaping the internal lateral edges of the small outer ribs with bending angles of 18°-40°-60°-$72^{\circ}30'$; XII-XV - stands: shaping the lateral edges of the small outer ribs with bending angles of 18°-40°-60°-73°; XVI-XVII - stands: shaping the longitudinal nick with bending angles of 35°-71°; XVIII - stand: doubling stand XVII. The authors conclude by stating that the grooving of shaping mill rolls for the production of corrugated sheets, based on a constant distance between the bending arc centers and on a variable magnitude of radii makes it possible to obtain shapes without cracks in the bending spots and without surface defects. There are 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallov (Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Metals) and "Zaporozhstal'" Plant

Card 3/3

NAYDENOV, A.A., inzh.; GAMERSHTEYN, V.A., inzh.; LITVINENKO, V.G., inzh.

Increasing the production of cold-bent shapes for the manufacture of agricultural machinery. Met. i gornorud. prom. no.1:38-41 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Zavod "Zaporozhstal'".
(Sheet-metal work)
(Agricultural machinery)

MAYDENOV, A.A., inzh.; KALUZHSKIY, V.B., inzh.

Roll grooving for multiple stand, continuous piece production shape-bending mills. Stal' 23 no.1:68-72 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Zavod "Zaporozhstal'".
(Rolls (Iron mills))

NAYDENOV, A.A.; GAMERSHTEYN, V.A., inzh.

Expanding the production of cold-bent rolled shapes. Metallurg 8 no.11:25-27 N '63. (MIRA 16:12)

NAYDENOV, A.A.; GAMERSHTEYN, V.A.; KALUZHSKIY, V.B.

Modernization of the roll stand of a bar-bending machine.
Met. i gornorud. prom. no.3:66-67 My-Je '64.
(MIRA 17:10)

NAYDENOV, A.A.; GAMBURGSHEYN, V.A.; SHAPOVAL, V.N.

Mastering the production of cold-bent corrugated sections of 1.8 mm. thick. Met. i gornorud. prom. no.4:79 Jl-Ag '64. (MIRA 18:7)

L 61025-65 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(v)/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(b)/EWP(1)/EWA(c)
Pf-4 JD/HM

ACCESSION NR: AR5017426 UR/0137/65/000/008/D009/D009

51
B

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 8D65

AUTHOR: Trishevskiy, I. S.; Klepanda, V. V.; Gansrshteyn, V. A.; Naydenov, A. A.; Skokov, F. I.; Kalinskiy, V. E.; Akimov, E. P.

TITLE: Thinning of a metal in the production of bent profiles of the corrugated sheet type

CITED SOURCE: Sb. tr. Ukr. n.-i. in-t metallov, vyp. 10, 1964, 250-263

TOPIC TAGS: sheet metal, metal rolling, metal thinning, rolling mill, /08 kp steel

TRANSLATION: A study was made of the amount of thinning of a metal in bent profiles of the corrugated sheet type shaped by three systems of roller design. Starting materials for forming were sheets of 08 kp steel 3 mm thick, 659 mm

Starting materials for forming were sheets of 08 kp steel 2 mm thick, 880 mm wide, and 2110 mm long. It must be noted that the amount of thinning depends on the number of molding and doubling stands. The amount of thinning increases with an increase in tension between stands of the strip being formed. Thinning of

Card 1/3

L 61025-65

ACCESSION NR: AR5017426

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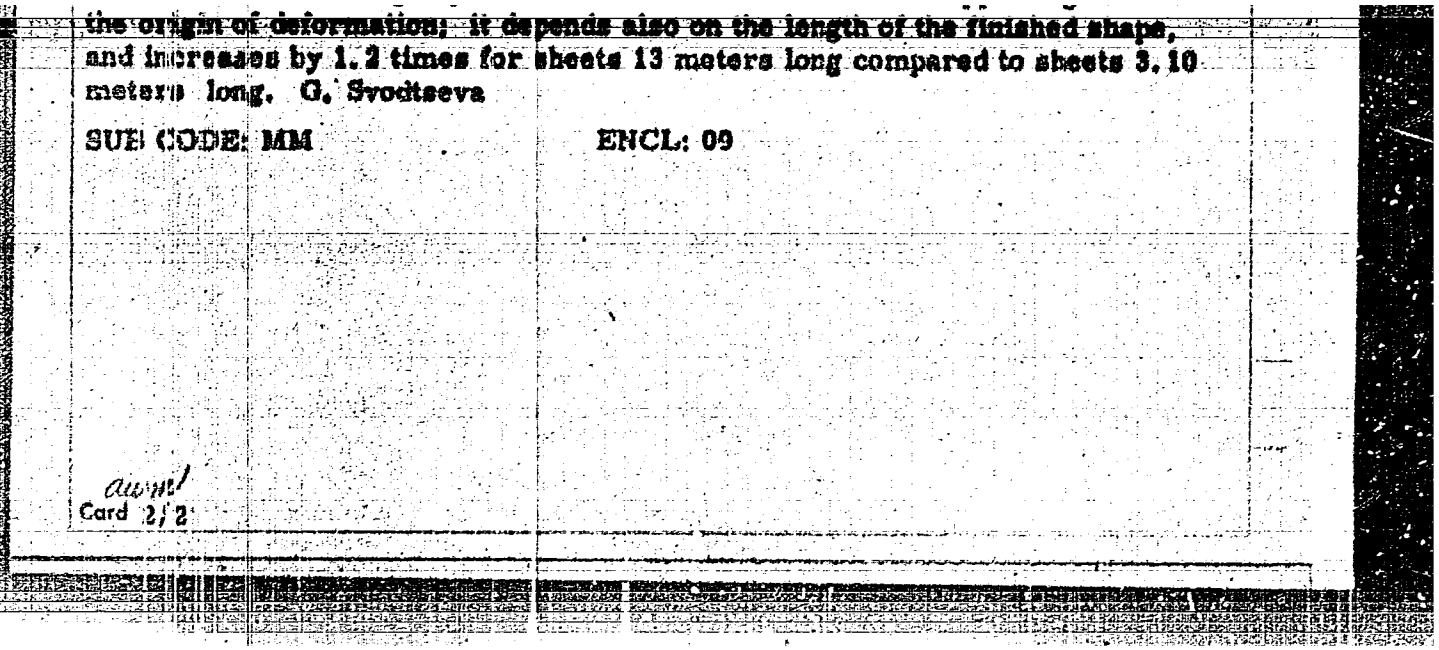
the metal at the forward end of the sheet is 4.5% greater than at the back end, due to the presence of a hard end and to the stress during forming of the strip. The amount of thinning depends on the distance between the supporting disks and the origin of deformation; it depends also on the length of the finished shape, and increases by 1.2 times for sheets 12 meters long compared to sheets 2.10



the origin of deformation; it depends also on the length of the finished shape, and increases by 1.2 times for sheets 13 meters long compared to sheets 3.10 meters long. G. Svodtseva

SUB CODE: MM ENCL: 09

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4042310 S/0000/63/003/000/0327/0337

AUTHOR: Naydenov, A.F.

TITLE: The problem of increasing the amount of a heavy conductive liquid retained in an electromagnetic crucible

SOURCE: Soveshchaniye po teoreticheskoy i prikladnoy magnitnoy gidrodinamike. 3d, Riga, 1962. Voprosy* magnitnoy gidrodinamiki (Problems in magnetic hydrodynamics); doklady* soveshchaniya, v. 3. Riga, Izd-vo AN LatSSR, 1963, 327-337

TOPIC TAGS: crucible, electromagnetic crucible, heavy conductive liquid, high melting metal, hardening principle, hovering, potential well

ABSTRACT: The article is a broad review of the problem of the retention of liquids in the suspended state. This problem, it is pointed out, has arisen in connection with the requirements of metallurgy: melting in the existing crucibles does not permit preservation of the original purity of chemically active high-melting materials. The hypothesis is considered that the maximum weight of the melt is determined, in the main, by the capillary constant of the material or by the presence of an oxide film. The hardening principle is considered, and it is shown that, according to this principle, necessary but not sufficient conditions for the equilibrium of a changeable system are the conditions of equilibrium

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ACCESSION NR: AT4042310

of an absolutely solid body derived from the changeable system by means of hardening (substitution of non-rigid bonds by rigid). The author shows that, in a general case, a non-ferromagnetic conductor introduced into an alternating magnetic field is acted upon by a force of extrusion, which seeks to displace the conductor from the region with a higher field intensity to one with a lower field intensity. On the basis of this circumstance, the author claims that it is possible for a solid conducting body of given form to find the configuration of a magnetic field capable of compensating for the weight by electromagnetic forces and of retaining the conductor, in a stable manner, in the suspended state (this phenomenon is called "hovering"). The presence of a potential well in the external magnetic field is of itself insufficient to ensure hovering of a conductor located entirely within the well; rather, the possibility of hovering is shown to be a function not only of the relative size of the conductor and the potential well, but also their reciprocal topography. Attention is called to the fact that one cause of the occurrence of instability and the departure of the conductor from the equilibrium state may be the auto-oscillations caused by the presence of feedback between the conductor, hovering in the potential pit of the inductor's magnetic field and the inductor's electrical circuit. The relation of the relative dimensions and symmetry of the body and potential well to the effect of the current amplitude on the stability of a solid conducting body hovering in such a

ACCESSION NR: AT4042310

well is analyzed. Particular interest is directed at limited potential wells, the necessary and sufficient condition for the existence of which is the existence of a natural minimum in the square of the magnetic field strength, and it is shown that in many cases the concept of the potential well of the external magnetic field is of considerable use in making a preliminary estimate of the behavior of a body of finite dimensions in the suspended state. The author tries to demonstrate that the difficulties encountered in studying the behavior of a conducting liquid hovering in an alternating magnetic field are caused by the fact that the conditions for the hovering of a solid body are the necessary, but not the sufficient, conditions for the equilibrium of the liquid. Experiments involving the immersion of a rectilinear or circular current in a vat of molten metal showed that magnetic field configurations do in fact exist which are capable of withstanding elevated hydrostatic pressures. The dominance of the effect of Laplace pressure over that of electromagnetic forces on hovering liquid metal in existing inductor types for the melting of globules is explained, as well as the phenomenon of the pulsation of a superheated drop of liquid metal. The author shows that a conducting liquid may be completely retained in the suspended state by a magnetic field, provided the sufficient conditions of stability are satisfied. An analysis of the configuration of the magnetic field from the point of view of this sufficiency is made, and it is shown that an inductor, designed on this principle, permits the retention in the liquid state of cylindrical samples 10 mm in diameter, 100 mm in length and up to 100 g in weight. At a current frequency of 70-200 kc samples of

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ACCESSION NR: AT4042310

aluminum, copper, pressed titanium, chromium, bronze, iron and tin were melted and greatly heated in a vacuum or in air, with success in their retention at 2500 cycles. The advantages of the two-frequency inductor with reversible rotation of the magnetic field are analyzed. This device is a combination of two single inductors, connected to sources of current with frequencies of f_1 and f_2. "The experiments were carried out with the cooperation of Yu. E. Nedzvetskiy and V. I. Kir'yanov at the NIITVCh im. V. P. Vologdina." Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 04Dec63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM, EM

NO REF SOV: 007 OTHER: 000

Card 4/4

L 36943-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k) IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6021443 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/011/0050/0050

INVENTOR: Fogel', A. A.; Naydenov, A. F.

ORG: none

TITLE: A method of levitating a conducting liquid in an electromagnetic crucible. Class 21, No. 182263

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 11, 1966, 50

TOPIC TAGS: levitation condition, ~~conducting liquid~~, electromagnetic field, electromagnetic crucible, constrained condition, CONDUCTIVE FLUID, FLUID SURFACE

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a method of levitating a conducting liquid in an "electromagnetic crucible." To increase the amount of the liquid, it is constrained by surfaces of negative curvature formed by the action of a non-homogeneous electromagnetic field which is asymmetric in relation to a geometric line along which the field intensity is zero, and is maintained at a required height above the stationary positions of the surfaces having a positive curvature. [WW]

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 25Oct62/ ATD PRESS: 5038

Card 1/1 UDC: 621.365.52-219.5:538.313

NAYDENOV, A.

USSR/ Electronics - Record players

Card 1/1 : Pub. 89 - 14/26

Authors : Naydenov, A.; Korbut, A.; and Konchinyan, G.

Title : The "UP-2" universal record player

Periodical : Radio 12, 26-27, Dec 1954

Abstract : A record player manufactured by the "Elpha" factory in the city of Vilna (Lithuania) is described. Design and technical details are given together with a circuit diagram. Drawings; circuit diagram.

Institution : .....

Submitted : .....

6(5)

06267
SOV/107-59-6-31/50

AUTHORS: Naydenov, A., Vorontsov, N., Girshovichus, S.

TITLE: Tape Recorder "El'fa-10"

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1959, Nr 6, pp 27-29 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Elektrotekhnicheskiy zavod "El'fa" (Electrical Equipment Plant "El'fa") developed the tape recorder "El'fa-10" ("Spalis") which is now in production. The electrical parameters of the tape recorder are in accordance with GOST 8088-56 for group "19". The tape winding mechanism is explained in three diagrams, Figures 1-3. The principal circuit diagram is shown in Figure 4. The tape recorder is designed for a tape speed of 190.5 mm/sec and for 360-m spools; recording or play-back on one track lasts 30 minutes. The second track is used by changing the spools. The recording level is controlled by a "magic eye", tube 6Ye5S. A keyboard-type switch is used. The three-stage preamplifier consists of one

Card 1/2

Tape Recorder "El'fa-10"

6N2P and one triode of tube 6N1P. The other triode of the 6N1P works in the magnetizing and erasing generator. The generator consists of a tapped-coil circuit and works on 25 kc. The magnetizing current is 1.2 milliamps, the erasing current 45 milliamps. The LF output stage consists of one 6P14P tube. A full-wave rectifier is used, consisting of one 6Ts4P. For reducing background noise, the heating filament of tube 6N2P is fed by dc from a rectifier consisting of diodes DG-Ts24. The tone color control provides a steep slope of the frequency response curve at a frequency of 8,000 cycles of not less than 10db. At a frequency of 1,000 cycles, the voltage change does not exceed 3 db. Power consumption is 75 watts from 127- or 220-volt mains. Dynamic microphone MD-41 is used. The tape recorder is delivered with three spools, two of which hold tape. One of the spools is fastened inside of the cover. There are 1 circuit diagram, 3 diagrams, 1 sketch, and 2 tables.

9,2580
6.5200

S/146/61/004/002/003/011
B124/B206

AUTHOR: Naydenov, A. I.

TITLE: Universal functional generator

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Priborostroyeniye, v. 4, no. 2, 1961, 14-19

TEXT: The author developed a new application for magnetic recording, i.e., for the generation of electric signals of arbitrary form. Since magnetic recording can be used with these new generators for the repeated reproduction of signals and repeated recording on the same carrier, for the production of the necessary delays of electric signals, etc., they are in many respects preferable to the generator types used so far. The operating principle of the functional generator is based on the fact that the generated functional time dependence is given in graphic form and the transformation to an electric signal of the same form is made by means of magnetic recording. The entire length of the magnetic tape must have a magnetic intensity which changes in the course of the given curve. The schematic diagram of a device for the practical conduction of this process

Card 1/6

Universal functional generator

is given in Fig. 1. On a rotating drum 1 there is a sheet of paper on which the given curve is recorded, as well as a section of the magnetic tape 2. The magnetic tape is in contact with the recording magnetic head 4. When turning the drum, the operator must follow the outline of the recorded curve by means of pointer 3. For improved linearity of the amplitude characteristic, an ultrasonic displacement is also led to the head. The magnetic tape rotating synchronously with the recorded curve is magnetized over its length with an intensity which is proportional to the ordinate value of the given curve at the given moment. The nature of the geometric modulation is based on the fact that the magnetic tape is magnetized up to saturation, the width of the magnetized part in each point being proportional to the momentary value of the recorded signal in the given moment (Fig. 2). The functional generator based on geometric modulation operates according to the following principle: A sheet of paper with the recorded given curve or a template cut out in accordance with the form of this curve is fixed on a drum. A loop of the magnetic tape is placed in the slot of a drum of smaller diameter having a joint shaft with the first drum and being rigidly connected with it. When turning the two drums by means of a crank and spiral, the tape turns. During the

horizontal displacement of the pointer, the erasing magnetic head which is fed by batteries is also displaced, but this displacement is smaller because of the system of levers. The carrier frequency is recorded on the rotating tape loop before the tape is placed on the drum. By feeding the electric motor of the reproduction device with various frequencies, the tape speed can be changed by about eight times, as well as the type of the electric signals. The carrier frequency of the generator investigated was 10 kcps. With a length of the tape loop of about 300 mm, its rotary speed changes from 5 to 40 rps; the duration of the generated pulses at a duration of their fronts of some tenths of milliseconds lies therefore in the range of some milliseconds to some tenths of seconds. The carrier frequency and the slot width of the erasing head have the strongest effect on the duration of the front. The front duration decreases with increasing carrier frequency, decreasing slot width of the erasing- and reproduction heads, and decreasing blotting field. Fundamentally, the "true" dynamic range during magnetic tone recording $A = 20 \log U_s/U_n$ (where U_s is the voltage of the maximum signal which can be recorded on the tape without distortion and U_n the noise voltage during reproduction of the empty tape)

Card 3/6

Universal functional generator

can be increased by widening the magnetic tape. The minimum width of the magnetic tape, at which the given curve can practically still be recorded accurately, is 0.15 mm. When using a standard magnetic tape of 18 mm width, the true dynamic range is greater than 40 db. Since the tape is magnetized up to saturation, it is less liable to modulation noise, which is caused by the magnetic inhomogeneity of its surface and interrupted contact with the heads during recording. During geometric modulation, the curve does not participate in the magnetization of the magnetic tape, in contrast to intensive recording. This improves the linearity of the amplitude characteristic for small and great signals, which strongly deteriorates during intensive recording near the zero point and inflection point of the residual-magnetization curve. During geometric modulation, the high-frequency displacement for linearization of the amplitude characteristic is eliminated. In this respect, geometric modulation is similar to transversal recording (Ref. 1: Parfent'yev A. I., Pusset L. A., Fizicheskiye osnovy magnitnoy zapisi zvuka (Physical principles of magnetic tone recording). Gosizdat tekhniko-teoreticheskoy literatury, M., 1957). This study was recommended by the Department of Radio Receiving- and Radio Transmitting Devices. There are 3 figures and 1 Soviet-bloc reference.

Card 4/6

22550

S/146/61/004/002/003/011
B124/B206

Universal functional generator

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy energeticheskiy institut (All-Union Correspondence Institute of Power Engineering)

SUBMITTED: July 30, 1960

Legend to Fig. 1:
Schematic diagram of the functional generator based on the principle of "intensive" magnetic recording.

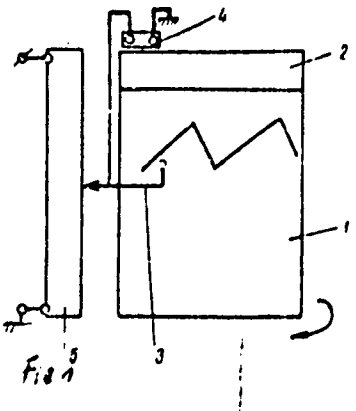

Fig 1

Card 5/6

S/142/61/004/005/007/014
E140/E135

AUTHOR: Naydenov, A.I.

TITLE: Magnetic recording in the generation of complex electric waveforms

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Radiotekhnika, v.4, no.5, 1961, 586-591

TEXT: The author presents a calculation demonstrating that the information capacity of a magnetic tape with variable width saturation recording is greater than for the same tape used with variable intensity linear recording. On this basis he describes a function generator in which the recording is accomplished by a laterally movable head controlled by a pantograph whose pick-up stylus rides on a cut-out model of the waveform to be reproduced. In a suggested improved model it will be the magnetic tape itself which is cut out. The signals are recorded on a carrier of the order of 10 kc/s since it is desired to go down to infra-audio frequencies.
There are 2 figures and 5 references: 2 Soviet-bloc, 1 Russian

Card 1/2

Magnetic recording in the generation... S/142/61/004/005/007/014
E140/E135

translation from non-Soviet publication, and 2 non-Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra radiopriyemnykh i radioperedayushchikh ustroystv Vsesoyuznogo zaochnogo energeticheskogo instituta
(Department for Radio Receiving and Transmitting Equipment, All Union Correspondence Power Engineering Institute)

SUBMITTED: June 2, 1960 initially, and after revision February 8, 1961

Card 2/2

36948
S/142/61/004/006/013/017
E192/E382

9,3210

AUTHOR: Naydenov, A.I.

TITLE: Predistortion of electrical signals in linear systems

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Radiotekhnika, v. 4, no. 6, 1961, 721 - 723

TEXT: Distortionless transmittion of electrical signals can be achieved by adding to them a certain amount of distortion (predistortion), which compensates the distortion produced by the transmission of the signal through a given system. Since analytical expressions for the signal and the transfer function of the system are not always known, determination of the necessary predistortion by experimental methods is of considerable practical interest. The method proposed for this purpose is as follows. A given input signal (pulse) is applied to the input of the investigated quadripole. The input and output pulses are then successively observed on the screen of an oscillograph. The output pulse is then "normalized" by making its maximum point coincide with the corresponding point of the input pulse. The pulses are then

Card 1/3

graphically subtracted and the difference represents the first predistortion. Consequently, the sum of the original input pulse and the first predistortion gives the secondary input pulse. A secondary output pulse corresponds to the secondary input pulse at the output of the investigated quadripole. The second predistortion is then given by the geometric difference between the original input and secondary output pulses and the sum of the secondary input pulses and the second distortion represents the input pulse of the next approximation. Manipulation aiming at further approximations is continued until the output pulse is identical in shape with the input pulse. The overall predistortion function in operatorial form is described analytically by:

$$\varphi(p) = \frac{1 - aK(p)}{aK(p)} \cdot U_{BX}(p) \qquad (4)$$

Card 2/3

Predistortion of ....

where $K(p)$ is the transfer function of the quadripole,
$U_{BX}(p)$ is the original input pulse and
a is a scaling factor.

There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy energeticheskiy institut (All-Union Correspondence Power-engineering Institute)

SUBMITTED: October 6, 1960 (initially)
February 10, 1961 (after revision)

Card 3/3

S/146/62/005/001/005/011
D201/D302

AUTHOR: Naydenov, A.I.

TITLE: New possible applications of magnetic tape recording in instrument design

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Priborostroyeniye, v. 5, no. 1, 1962, 31-39

TEXT: The following applications, not in common use as yet, are given: Generation (simulation) of electric signals having an arbitrary shape based on the principle of tape magnetization following the shape of a given signal; multiplication of signals based on a combined longitudinal and transverse recording; reproduction from the tape of ultra-low frequency signals using special recording and reading heads; harmonic analyzer of curves given in the form of graphs, using the Hall effect reading head; oscillograms of curves and their electric reproduction from ferromagnetic sheets, on which the curves are drawn by a sharp-pointed permanent magnet; graphical reproduction of curves in the form of electric pulses (digital

Card 1/2

New possible applications of ...

method). It is concluded that there is a variety of possible combinations of the above applications and that the use of magnetic tape recording can substantially increase the possibilities of instrument design. There are 4 figures and 7 references: 5 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy energeticheskiy institut (All-Union Correspondence Institute of Power Engineering)

SUBMITTED: May 23, 1961

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4033598 S/0119/64/000/004/0009/0010

AUTHOR: Naydenov, A. I. (Candidate of technical sciences)

TITLE: Reproduction of infralow-frequency electric signals by a magnetic tape

SOURCE: Priborostroyeniye, no. 4, 1964, 9-10

TOPIC TAGS: tape recorder, magnetic tape recording, magnetic tape reproduction, industrial process tape recording

ABSTRACT: An electric signal is recorded on magnetic tape by conventional means; its reproduction modulates a high frequency. The resulting h-f voltage modulated by the infralow-frequency signal is, in turn, reproduced by electromagnet heads and then is detected. Infralow-frequency modulation may be mechanical or electrical; moving the erasure or playback head across the tape may effect the mechanical modulation. Experiments included both types of modulation and reproduction of 1-cps taped sinusoidal signals. The use of only

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4033598

slightly modified tape recorders is seen as an advantage of the method. Orig. art. has: 3 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00	DATE ACQ: 11May64	ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: EC , IE	NO REF SOV: 002	OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

NAYDENOV, A.I.

Precision of the simulation of electric signals by means of magnetic recording. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;prib. 7 no.5:35-40 '64.

(MIRA 17:12)

1. Vil'nyusskiy filial Kaunasskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta. Rekomendovano kafedroy elektrotekhniki.

L 5439-66 EWT(d) GG

ACCESSION NR: AP5025584 UR/0115/65/000/009/0033/0035 60
621.317.757.029.33 B

AUTHOR: Naydenov, A. I.

TITLE: Harmonic analysis of infralow frequency signals and of plotted curves

SOURCE: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no. 9, 1965, 33-35

TOPIC TAGS: infralow frequency, frequency analyzer, harmonic analysis, Hall effect, magnetic tape, signal frequency, signal analysis

ABSTRACT: In the harmonic analysis of electrical signals below 10 cps, difficulties are encountered in the design of selective elements with large resolving power. This can be circumvented by transforming the spectrum upward by means of magnetic tape recording played back at increased speed. The present author proposes the use of the Hall converter, located within the gap of the playback magnetic head, for carrying out the appropriate Fourier transformation. A description is given of the operation of a device patented by the author (Author's certificate No. 132767, Byull. izobr. 1960, no. 20). It is known that the output emf of the Hall converter is proportional to the current it carries as well as to the magnetic field within which it is located. By applying, through the Hall converter, a sinusoidal current of a smoothly varying frequency and constant amplitude, the readings of

Card 1/2

L 5439-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5025584

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the voltmeter can be made proportional to the Fourier series amplitude of the respective harmonics. The author discusses the various causes limiting the resolving power and the accuracy of amplitude determinations, investigates the operating conditions leading to a satisfactory averaging, and presents a study of the equivalent circuit of the analyzer. The sensitivity of the analyzer turns out to be directly proportional to the Hall constant and the magnitude of the current, and is inversely proportional to the thickness of the converter and the width of the gap containing the converter. Test calculations show that the sensitivity of the existing Hall converters is still not at a satisfactory level. The device can be used for the harmonic analysis of curves if they are recorded on magnetic tapes. Orig. art. has: 9 formulas and 1 figure. [08]

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: EC, EM

NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 000 ATD PRESS: 4134

Card 2/2

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

28

CA

Rational drier for beet pulp. A. K. Naidenov. *Sakharnaya Prom.* 20, No. 2, 14-17(1947).—N. compares the Buttner drier with the Huillard drier as modified in Russia. With the latter much superior results are obtained.

V. E. Baikow

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

[illegible], L. K., et al.

Agriculture

Practical manual on bagasse drying. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1951.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November, 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

BC

B-3-2

Beet pulp drying. A. K. Naulenov (*Sakhar. Prom.*, 1951, No. 1, 25—28; *Sug. Ind. Abstr.*, 1951, 13, 53).—Factors influencing the efficiency of pulp dryers are discussed. P. S. Arup.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Drying of sugar-beet pulp. A. K. Naldenov. *Sakharnaya Prom.* 25, No. 1, 25-8(1951).—Discussion of the importance of pulp drying. Formulas and sketches of driers are shown. V. E. Raikow

MAYDENOV, A. K.

Dissertation: "Investigatio of the Process of Drying a Pressed Cake." Cand Tech Sci, Moscow Technological Inst of the Food Industry, 14 Apr 54. (Vechernyaya Moskva, Moscow, 2 Apr 54)

SO: SUM 243, 19 Oct 1954

YAPASKURT, V.V.; YEPISHIN, A.S.; SHAKIN, A.N.; SILIN, P.M.; ZHIDKOV, A.A.; KHELEMSKIY, M.Z.; SHEMYAKIN, P.N.; NOVIKOV, V.A.; POPOV, V.D.; REMIN, G.S.; NAYDENOV, A.K.; KURBATOVA, V.S.; KARTASHOV, A.K.; YARMOLINSKIY, A.K.; ZIBOROV, D.K.; VAYSMAN, M.L.; ZAMBROVSKIY, V.A.; SVYATENKO, M.M.

IUlii Markovich Zhvirblianskii; obituary. Sakh.prom.29 no.6:48 '55. (Zhvirblianskii, IUlii Markovich, 1894-1955) (MLRA 9:1)

MAYDANOV, A.K.

Efficient utilization of bagasse. Sakh.prom. 30 no.10:26-31 O '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sakharnoy promyshlennosti.
(Bagasse) (Feeding and feeding stuffs)

NAYDENOV, A.K.

SIMEONOV, N.N.; NAYDENOV, A.K.

Selecting the type of pulp press. Sakh.prom.31 no.9:21-24 S '57.
(MIRA 10:12)
(Sugar industry--Equipment and supplies)

MAYDANOV, A.K.

Drying sugar beets. Sakh.prom. 32 no.10:29-34 O '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sakharnoy promyshlennosti.
(Sugar beets--Drying)

NAYDENKOV, A.K.

Drying beet pulp by boiler flue gases. Sakh. prom. 32 no.12:12-15 D '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1.Tsentrul'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sakharnoy promyshlennosti.
(Sugar industry--By-products) (Waste heat)

NAYDENOV, A.K.; SHNAYDER, Ye.Ye.; SHPUNTOVA, M.Ye.

Dryer for cellolignin obtained from corncobs. Gidroliz. i lesokhim. prom. 16 no.6:7-10 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Moskovskoye otdeleniye Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta galurgii.

SVETLICHNYY, V.A.; MAYDANOV, A.N.

Regulation of the centrifugal pump capacity by the admission of air into the suction pipe. Sakh. prom. 34 no. 12:57-60 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Beslanovskiy maisovyy kombinat.
(Beslan--Starch industry) (Centrifugal pumps)

MONASTYRSKIY, M.D., inzh.. Prinimali uchastiye: FRANK, G.A., inzh.; FOSS, V.A., inzh.; KALUZHSKIY, M.Ye., inzh.; MAYDENOV, A.P., inzh.; POLUBNEVA, V.I., inzh., red.

[Large-panel house built of foamed cinder concrete hardened without using autoclaves; practices of the "Bazstroi" Sverdlovsk sovnakhoz] Krupno-panel'nyi dom iz neavtoklavnogo zolopenobetona; opyt tresta "Bazstroi" Sverdlovskogo sovnarkhoza. Moskva, 1959. 15 p. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Institut organizatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stvu. Byuro tekhnicheskoy informatsii. 2. Upravlyayushchiy trestom "Bazstroy" Sverdlovskogo sovnarkhoza (for Monastyrskiy). 3. Nachal'nik tsentral'noy laboratorii tresta "Bazstroy" (for Frank). 4. Nachal'nik otdela proizvodstvennykh predpriyatiy tresta "Bazstroy" (for Foss). 5. Nachal'nik proizvodstvennogo otdela tresta "Bazstroy" (for Kaluzhskiy). 6. Glavnyy tekhnolog tresta "Bazstroy" (for Maydenov).
(Sverdlovsk Province--Apartment houses) (Lightweight concrete)

ACCESSION NR: AR4015664 S/0081/63/000/021/0340/0340

SOURCE: RZh. Khimiya, Abs. 21H84

AUTHOR: Ty*kachinskiy, I. D.; Naydenov, A. P.

TITLE: Studies of the vitrification range and the crystallizability of glass from the system SiO_2-Al_2O_3-BaO

CITED SOURCE: Steklo. inform. materialy* Gos. n.-i. in-ta stekla, no. 1 (118), 1963, 47-57

TOPIC TAGS: glass softening point, glass crystallization, vitrification range, heat resistant glass, glass boiling point, silica-alumina-barium oxide system

ABSTRACT: Vitrification ranges were established for the two-component systems silica-barium oxide and silica-alumina and the three-component system silica-alumina-barium oxide. The study of the crystallization characteristics of glass from these systems indicated the existence of a large number of kinds of glass characterized by very low crystallization levels; this determines the excellent technical qualities of these materials. Types of glass which do not crystallize at various temperatures were also found in the silica-alumina-barium oxide system. These materials are of scientific and industrial importance as materials with

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AR4015664

special properties. Results of studies on the crystallization characteristics of glass made it possible to evolve isotherms for peak rates of crystallization. Experimental determination of the softening points for two- and three-component glass from the alumina-silica-barium oxide system has shown their high thermal stability. Glass materials with boiling points up to 1600C, a high softening point (above 950C) and insignificant crystallizability are of major practical value. The presence of infusible compositions in the silica-alumina-barium oxide system is of major interest for the development of new heat-resistent glass materials and crystalline glass with a softening point above 1500C. Bibl. with 14 references. Authors' summary.

DATE ACQ: 09Dec63 SUB CODE: MA ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

NAYDENOV, AT.

Progressive Methods in the Coal Mining Production. Minno Delo (Mining), #6:35: Nov-Dec 55

HAYDEMOV, Atanas; IVANOV, Dimitr; VUCHEV, Georgi; RUSSKIY, I.I.(Narodnaya Respublika Bolgariya)

Using reinforced concrete supports in Bulgarian People's Republic coal mines. Ugol' 33 no.8:42-46 Ag '58. (MIRA 12:1)

(Bulgaria--Mine timbering)
(Reinforced concrete construction)

NAYDENOV, A., inzh.

Production of cement-sand tile. Sel'. stroi. 15 no.3:23 Mr '60. (MIRA 16:2)
(Tiles)

HAYDENOV, A., insh.; ROZOV, M., insh.

Mixed brigades are the highest form of work organization.
Avt.dor. 23 no.7:4-6 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Road construction)

NAYDENOV, A., insh.; ROZOV, N., inzh.

Results achieved by integrated crews of the R.S.F.S.R. Main Road Administration during 1960. Avt. dor. 24 no.3:5-6 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:5)

(Road construction)

MAYDENOV, A.V.; ROZOV, N.A.

Highways of the Russian Federation must be of excellent quality.
Avt.dor. 24 no.4:2-4 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Roads)

MAYDENOV, A., insh.

Tunnel kiln without a frame. Sel'.stroi. no.8:13-14 Ag '62.
(MIRA 15:11)

(Kilns) (Brickmaking)

NAYDENOV, B., kand. tekhn. nauk; PORONIK, B., inzh.; PRONIN, V., inzh.; ZHEREBNOY, P., inzh.

Examiner and coach. Radio no.3:21-22 Mr '64 (MIRA 17:7)

CHUDAKOV, Ye.A., akademik; VELIKANOV, D.P.; HAYDUKOV, B.F.

Conference on exchange of experience in the use of automobiles in the construction of large-scale hydraulic structures. Izv.AN SSSR. Otd.tekh.nauk no.7:1076-1077 Jl '53. (MLRA 6:8)

(Hydraulic engineering) (Automobiles)

NAYDENOV, B. F.

NAYDENOV, B.F.

[Handbook of volumetric weights of loads carried by motor transport. Spravochnik po ob"emnym vesam gruzov, perevozimykh avtotransportom. Moskva, Izd-vo Ministerstva kommunal'nogo khozyaistva RSFSR, 1954. 95 p. (MLRA 7:8)
(Weights and measures--Tables, etc.) (Motor trucks--Freight)

NAYDENOV, B. F.

USSR/ Miscellaneous - Dump trucks

Card 1/1 : Pub. 12 - 2/14

Authors : Gol'd, B. V., Cand. of Techn. Sc.; Kiseleva, V. A.; and Naydenov, B. F.

Title : Features of dump trucks with sideways tilting bodies

Periodical : Avt. trakt. prom. 3, 2-5, March 1954

Abstract : The technical characteristics of heavy-duty dump trucks with sideways and backways tilting dump-body, are described. Drawings; illustrations.

Institution : Acad. of Sc. USSR, Institute of Machine Construction

Submitted : ...

MAYDEMOV, Boris Fedorovich; LIV'YANT, Ya.A., red.; GALAKTIONOVA, Ye.N., tekhn.red.

[Handbook of weights by volume and of specific volumes of loads carried by motor transport] Spravochnik po ob"emnym vesam i udel'nym ob"emam gruzov, perevozimykh avtomobil'nym transportom. Izd.2., ispr.i dop. Moskva, Nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo M-va avtomobil'nogo trasp. i shosseinykh dorog RSFSR, 1959. 135 p. (MIRA 12:4)
(Transportation, Automotive)
(Freight and freightage--Tables and ready-reckoners)

MOROZOV, B.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; NAYDENOV, B.F.; SKERDZHEV, A.I.

Automobile trains for passenger-car transportation. Avt.prom. no.1:42-45 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:1)

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AUTHORS: Naydenov, B.M., Cherdyntsev, V.V. 11-58-5-4/16

TITLE: Change in the Isotopic Lead Composition During the Precipitation of Natural Minerals (Izmeneniye izotopnogo sostava svintsa pri vydelenii iz prirodnykh mineralov)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Geologicheskaya, 1958, Nr 5, pp 40-49 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors studied the possibility of changes in the relation between the radioactive and the resistant lead isotopes during the transition of this element into liquid solutions of natural minerals. Three resistant isotopes of lead are the final product of the disintegration of the radioactive series, and the correlation of the lead isotopes is important for determining the absolute age of geologic formations. The lead method is the most reliable for this purpose, although it often gives different results in the calculation of the geologic age on the basis of the correlation of different isotopes. Latest research has been concerned with determining the age of secondary minerals which - during their formation - trapped the lead from primary radio-active minerlas. Based on the study of the isotopic composition of the lead, they do not take into

Card 1/3

Change in the Isotopic Lead Composition During the Precipitation of Natural Minerals

consideration the possibility of the variation of this composition during the isolation of the lead from the minerals. The authors studied the variation of the relative content of radioactive isotopes of the lead as follows: the product of uranium desintegration - RaD and the product of the thorium desintegration - ThB during their isolation from natural minerals, that is the specific activity of RaD/Pb and ThB/Pb, where Pb is the total lead of the mineral. The authors describe in details their procedure and calculations and come to the following conclusions: 1) the ore lead is able to isolate from primary minerals in a larger quantity than its radiogenous and radio-active isotopes; 2) RaD is extracted from the uraninite in a larger degree than the radiogenous resistant lead isotopes; 3) ThB is lixiviated more than RaD 4) due to the degree of capacity of transition into a liquid phase from primary minerals, the following series of isotopes is set: Ore lead and ThB $>$ RaD $>$ radiogenous Pb; 5) Pb is found in lesser quantities in comparison with radioactive elements in most minerals.

11-58-5-4/16

Change in the Isotopic Lead Composition During the Precipitation of Natural Minerals

There are 4 tables, 2 figures, and 9 references, 5 of which are Soviet, 1 German and 3 American.

ASSOCIATION: Alma-Atinskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (The Alma-Ata State University)

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